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SIPDIS
SENSITIVE

STATE FOR WHA/CAR (DHOFFMANN) (BALVARADO) (VDEPIRRO) (WSMITH)
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SUBJECT: JAMAICA: GOJ VIEWS ON THE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION REVIEW
CONFERENCE

REF: A. SECSTATE 83600

[1](#)B. KINGSTON 622

Summary:

[1](#)1. (SBU) Although Jamaica does not manufacture or export weapons of mass destruction (WMD), the Government of Jamaica (GOJ) is active in international disarmament fora and is proud of its leadership role in establishing Latin America and the Caribbean as the first nuclear weapon-free zone in the world. The GOJ sees itself as an active and principled proponent for the elimination of the use and threat of use of WMDs, and for their "eventual complete elimination." As an island nation heavily dependent on energy imports (Reftel B), the GOJ is especially sensitive to issues regarding the transshipment of radioactive materials by sea and prospects for the peaceful application of nuclear energy in the developing world. End summary.

GOJ Supports NPT, CTBT, FMCT

[1](#)2. (U) Per Reftel A, on August 13, 2009, Emboff consulted with Pamela Ingleton, Assistant Director of the International Organizations Department (IOD) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade (MFAFT), to discuss the GOJ's views on nonproliferation issues and the 2010 Nuclear Nonproliferation Review Conference.

3.(U) According to Ingleton, the GOJ fully supports the tenets of the Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT), the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), and the Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty (FMCT). Describing the NPT as "the bedrock of efforts to achieve nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament," Ingleton noted that the GOJ was hopeful that all states would adopt the comprehensive approach to disarmament and nonproliferation issues prescribed in the three NPT pillars. Ingleton also stressed that the GOJ is committed to "universal adherence to disarmament treaties" and to "achieving effective reduction of the development, production, transfer, use and threat of use of all types of weaponry."

[1](#)4. (U) The GOJ is also supportive of the negotiating and entry into force of a FMCT that would not only prohibit the production of fissile materials but also target existing stocks, as well as the establishment of an effective verification regime akin to that of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Furthermore, the GOJ is also supportive of applying nonproliferation principles and tenets to preventing a nuclear arms race in outer space.

Encouraged by U.S./Russia Agreement

¶5. (U) Furthermore, the GOJ "...is encouraged by recent positive developments in the field of disarmament and nonproliferation with the U.S./Russia agreement to a further reduction of nuclear warheads and delivery vehicles which should encourage other nuclear weapon states to follow suit." Ingleton expressed the GOJ's hope that these developments would "strengthen the international security system" and "boost the level of trust" among both nuclear and non-nuclear states.

¶6. (U) Ingleton also stressed the GOJ's support for the CTBT as a means of ameliorating the nuclear arms race in Asia and called for the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in Southeast and Central Asia.

Environmental and Development Concerns

¶7. (U) As an island state within the semi-enclosed Caribbean Sea, the GOJ is especially troubled by the dangers to fragile marine environments posed by maritime transport of nuclear waste and other radioactive material through Caribbean waters. The GOJ is therefore an active proponent of the IAEA's Safeguards program to prevent the likelihood of maritime accidents, as well as supportive of the establishment of a comprehensive regulatory framework to promote state responsibility in areas dealing with disclosure, liability, and compensation in case of accidents.

¶8. (U) As a developing nation, the GOJ also is an advocate of linking disarmament and development in the UN disarmament agenda, as well as in other agreements and conventions such as the Mine Ban Treaty and the Cluster Munitions Convention. Similarly, as an energy importer, the GOJ supports the peaceful application of

nuclear energy in the developing world.

Cooperation with Mexico

¶9. (U) The GOJ has supported Mexico's proposal that nuclear powers should report systematically on actions taken in conformity with Article VI of the NPT in order to encourage more meaningful and concrete disarmament efforts.

Shared Ministerial Responsibilities

¶10. (U) Responsibility for the GOJ's nonproliferation and disarmament policies is shared by the MFAFT, the Ministry of National Security (MST), the Ministry of Justice (MOJ), the Ministry of Health (MOH), and the Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIJ). The MFAFT's IOD is the lead agency within the GOJ with regard to nonproliferation issues, while Ingleton is the point of contact on such matters. The MFAFT issues directives to its UN Mission in New York and Geneva on nonproliferation and disarmament issues.

¶11. (U) Jamaica is a member of the Nonaligned Movement and the Group of 77, while the GOJ became a signatory to the NPT in 1970 and to the CTBT in 2001. The GOJ is also a signatory to the 1967 Treaty of Tlatelolco that established Latin America and the Caribbean as the world's first nuclear free zone, and is fully adherent to the IAEA's Safeguards system. In 2007, the GOJ was one of 30 state parties to the CTBT to co-sign a letter to the UN Secretary General in support of the September 2007 CTBT Article XVI Conference.

Conclusion

¶12. (U) Despite its small size and lack of nuclear capabilities, the GOJ sees itself as an active and principled participant in international nonproliferation and disarmament debates. Although a proponent of maintaining Latin America and the Caribbean as a nuclear free zone, the GOJ is nevertheless concerned over the maritime effects of transporting nuclear materials by sea. Finally, the GOJ is supportive of efforts toward the peaceful application of nuclear power to meet the energy needs of the developing world. End Conclusion.

